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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 4th November 1890.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 2nd November, says that the Viceroy has lately been paying visits to some native States and praising native princes for their loyalty and generosity. The chiefs too, in turn, have availed themselves of the occasions to bestow high praises on the British Government. But it is difficult to say how far the Viceroy and the princes are sincere in the expression of their sentiments, as two chiefs have but very recently got into trouble. The old revenue system under which crops are divided between landlord and tenant at harvest time, and which is still in vogue in almost all native States, obtained in Cambay. Government disapproved the system and directed the Nawáb to adopt its system. A European officer was appointed on high pay to give effect to the wishes of Government, but the new system was not liked by the people. Shama Rao was appointed Diwan on the recommendation of Government, and he approved of the new revenue system. But the popular dissatisfaction increased and several thousand

**Circulation,
300 copies.**

cultivators assembled at the capital. The Nawáb fled to the Residency, and the Resident took command of the troops and told the cultivators that they would be fired upon if they did not at once surrender their arms.. The arms were not surrendered and the threat was carried out, thirteen men being killed. The Nawáb has been deprived of all power for two years. Setting aside the question whether the Nawáb and the Resident were in the right, the deposition of the Nawáb is unjustifiable, as the Resident, and not the Nawáb, is responsible for the death of those thirteen men. If there was maladministration in the State, an inquiry should have been instituted into the matter. The way in which the deposition of the Nawáb was effected is a good index to the estimation in which native princes are held by European officers. Just as a Sessions Judge freely passes sentences on criminals in open court, the Commissioner went to Cambay and in a public darbár announced the deposition of the Nawáb in the presence of all his subjects. The feelings of His Highness on the occasion may be easily imagined. No opportunity was given him of defending himself from the charges brought against him. The case of the Rája of Manipur in Assam resembles very much that of the Mahá-rája of Kashmír. The Rája's brother, who was Commander of the State army, rebelled and surrounded the fort. The Rája quietly left his palace by a backdoor and went to the Resident for help. The Resident detained him at the Residency, but gave him no assistance, making different excuses. When he found himself a sort of prisoner at the Residency and saw that he was about to be disgraced, he communicated with the rebels and told them to place his brother on the throne, expressing his desire to go on a pilgrimage to Muttra. In this way he made his escape and has arrived at Calcutta to lay his case before the Government of India. The British Government considers native States as a source of strength and desires to maintain them, and therefore a Resident who injures a native State really injures the British Government. Commissions had better be appointed to inquire into the high-handed proceedings of the Residents at Cambay and Manipur.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 28th October, refers to the letter contributed by the ex-Cambay affairs. Circulation, 500 copies.

Diwan of Cambay to the *Times of India*, in answer to the report submitted by Major Kennedy to Government, condemning the financial administration of that State, and observes that the ex-Diwan's statement appears to be a correct version of the story. Apparently Major Kennedy's report was very inaccurate, and the Anglo-Indian newspapers made a mountain of a molehill, as is their wont. Setting aside the question whether the ex-Diwan's or Major Kennedy's statement is well-founded; the question is, what punishment has been inflicted on Mr. Cook, the Political Agent, for giving orders to the military to fire on the mob? He has not even been rebuked for his conduct, and still holds his office at Cambay. On the other hand, the Nawáb and the ex-Diwan have been held responsible for the fatal affray and punished, although Mr. Cook has admitted that he voluntarily ordered the troops to shoot the disaffected cultivators, without any request from the Nawáb or the ex-Diwan. If the affairs of the State were not properly managed by the Nawáb and the ex-Diwan, the Political Agent should have brought the matter to the notice of Government long before the occurrence of the riots. Government should pursue a fixed policy with reference to native States. It should either entirely refrain from interfering with the internal affairs of native States, or if it be in favour of interference, it should interfere as soon as difficulties arise and before matters come to a crisis.

The same paper, of the 31st October, says that Mr. Cook, the Political Agent, Cambay,

The same.

'has sentenced two men to six years rigorous imprisonment, and four others to five years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the late riots, and censures the Bombay Government for allowing Mr. Cook to try the accused. As he himself is primarily responsible for the affray, he was not the proper man to hold the trial. It was expected that he would be punished for his high-

handed proceedings, and that the grievances of the oppressed ryots would be redressed; but the result has been that the Nawáb has been deposed and that the ryots have been sent to jail.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 29th October, Alleged exclusion of Hindús from the public service in Hyderabad. regrets to learn from the *Anglo-Indian* newspaper that the Hindús have been excluded by the Nizam's Government from the public service in the Hyderabad State, and that the exclusion has been made at the instance of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán, who exercises great influence over the Nizam's Government in the matter of recruitment of the public service. What more could be expected from Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán? Musalmáns, who call Arabia their home, although they do not possess a foot of land there, and who consider Hindús their inveterate foes, can be guilty of any disgraceful and hateful act. It is a matter of deep regret and surprise that the Nizam's Government has adopted such an unjustifiable proposal. Hindú chiefs are not prejudiced against Musalmáns in this way, and freely admit them into their service. If such an invidious distinction is made between Hindús and Musalmáns in Hyderabad, the condition of the former there must be very unsatisfactory.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 29th October, Deposition of the Mahárája of Manipur. gives the substance of the article which appeared in the *Indian Mirror* on the forcible deposition of the Mahárája of Manipur by his brothers, and the services rendered by the Mahárája to Government of India, and observes that it is the duty of the Government to protect a feudatory chief from his rebellious brothers and other foes. The Manipur imbroglio is a far more serious affair than the Kashmir one. The deposition of the Mahárája of Kashmir was effected in an underhand way, but the Mahárája of Manipur has been deprived of his throne by force. If the account, given by the *Indian Mirror*, of the dethronement of the Mahárája of Manipur is correct, the native States in alliance with the Government of India cannot be considered safe.

The *Hindústāni* (Lucknow), of the 2nd November, Chamber of Deputies observes that, on the occasion of the in Mysore.

Circulation,
300 copies.

late Dasahra, the Mahárája of Mysore made a very valuable concession to his subjects. All graduates and those cultivators who pay Rs. 100 or more a year as rent, have been empowered to vote at the election of members for the Chamber of Deputies, which has the power to discuss financial matters and issue necessary orders. The Government of India should take a lesson from the Mysore State.

ADMINISTRATION.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 31st October, says that the Department of Land Records and Records and Agriculture. Agriculture has, no doubt, greatly improved the village records, which will facilitate the revision of settlement and will consequently save Government a great deal of expenditure in connection with such revision, but that the Department has not been successful in other respects. It has not been able to encourage the use of English implements of husbandry, except the sugar mill, nor of bone and salt manure, because the cultivators in this country, who are hard beset with poverty, cannot afford to pay for those things. The English plough cannot be used, as it can only be drawn by strong bullocks, which the cultivator is too poor to buy. One of the important duties imposed on the Department by the Secretary of State was that it should assist in the relief of famines, but no assistance has ever been rendered by it on such occasions. It should make a point of reducing the price of English implements and improved manures, and of providing other facilities for cultivators to use them. Moreover, arrangements should be made to introduce agricultural education into village and tahsíli schools.

Circulation,
219 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st October, with reference to the approaching Vice-regal Darbár at Agra. observes that Muhammadan Kings used to show great generosity on such occasions. It is earnestly to be desired that His

Circulation,
100 copies.

Excellency the Viceroy should follow their example and make some important concessions to the people. But there is little hope of any concession being made. Indeed, the people should congratulate themselves if they are spared the hardships to which they are usually exposed at the time of winter tours of officials. Coolies are pressed into service but are paid no wages; cultivators have to supply wood and fodder free; and traders do not receive full prices of the articles supplied by them. Nothing could be more unjustifiable than the extortion and tyranny exercised by chaprasis and other official hirelings on such occasions.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th October, complains that Winter tours of officers. when a high officer is expected to visit a place during the course of his cold weather tour, the local authorities get the place thoroughly cleaned and also generally make grand preparations for his reception from public subscription, and that consequently he is greatly mistaken in forming an idea of the place. He is led to imagine that the place is always maintained in such a cleanly state and that the inhabitants are happy and contented. Government should forbid the local officials to make any special preparations on the occasion of the tour of the higher authorities, in order that the latter might be able to see the country and the people in their usual condition, and the object which these tours have in view might be secured.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 24th October, Religious quarrel at Aligarh. says that the Hindús and Musalmáns at Aligarh are still animated by a feeling of mutual animosity and are ready to cut each other's throat. Why do not the National Congressionists, who represent the different Indian nations as one nation, come forward and endeavour to restore friendship between the two communities at Aligarh? Had the country been under native rule, the religious quarrel there would have been followed by most serious consequences. If the Muhammadans had been the rulers, they would have razed

the houses of Hindús to the ground. On the other hand, the Hindús would have readily drowned the Musalmáns in the sea, if they could. Were there a parliament in this country, there would be some stormy scenes in it at present.

The Public Service Gazette (Mirzapur), of the 24th October, referring to the appointment of one Jiwan Rám, a resident of Mirzapur, as a police head constable of the first grade, complains that he has greatly understated his age in order to get the appointment. He must be over 30, while he has declared that his age is only 23, and the wonder is that Dr. Barry, the Civil Surgeon, has accepted his statement and granted him a certificate to that effect. His eldest son is 12 or 13 years old, and if he claims to be the real father of the boy, he must be over 23.

Again, in his statement made before Mr. Punnett, the late Officiating District Magistrate, on 8th May last year, in the case of Mahant Jairám Gir *versus* Maulvi Farzand Ali, he declared that his age was about 26 or 27 years. The District Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Police should get him examined by a Medical Board, and if he be found guilty of misstatement he should be removed from the police force.

The same paper says that there are five Honorary Magistrates at Mirzapur, of whom Chaudhri Shambhu Nath and Munshi Mazhar

Honorary Magistrates, Mirzapur. Ali Khán exercise powers of a second class Magistrate, and Munshi Husain Ali, Babu Beni Prásad, and Seth Rám Chandra those of a third class. As the last three gentlemen have performed their duties satisfactorily for more than a year past, it is not clear why their powers have not yet been increased. There should be at least nine Honorary Magistrates at Mirzapur, of whom three benches should be formed, and each bench should sit once a week. There is no scarcity of properly qualified men for the office. Babu Benimadho Das, Maulvi Farzand Ali, Babu Sri Rám, Seth Lachman Das and Maulvi Abdul Jabbar would acquit themselves well if they were appointed.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The Naiyār-i-Āzām (Moradabad), of the 27th October,

Abdu-l-Qadir, Sub-Inspector of Police, Rae Bareli, accused of hushing up a case of murder. says that a boy eight or nine years old, who wore some jewellery, suddenly disappeared from Muhi-ud-dinpur, a small village at a distance of two or three miles from Rae Bareli. Three days after his disappearance the dead body of a child was drawn out of a well. Abdul Qadir, Sub-Inspector of Police, was deputed to make an inquiry. He ordered the corpse to be buried, and submitted a report to the effect that the corpse was that of a man thirty or forty years of age, who had evidently committed suicide by throwing himself into the well. But Mr. F. Berrill, District Superintendent of Police, who is an able detective police officer, was not satisfied with the Sub-Inspector's report. He disinterred the body and sent it to the Medical Officer for examination, who reported that the corpse was that of a child eight or nine years old, and the body was identified by the parents of the lost child. Nizam Ali Khán, clerk, was dismissed, and a constable suspended for three or four months in connection with the case. But it is a matter of surprise that the Sub-Inspector, who submitted a false report and buried the body with undue haste, has received no punishment. Government should make an inquiry into the matter.

Circulation,
238 copies.

The Nūru-l-Anwār (Cawnpore), of the 1st November,

Drunkenness and prostitutes. says that Government is very anxious to check immorality and to encourage progress and reform. Last year several native editors were criminally prosecuted by Government on the charge of publishing advertisements for the sale of aphrodisiacs in obscene terms and fined by Magistrates. But it is a matter of surprise and regret that Government has taken no step to remove the two principal sources of immorality, namely, liquorshops and prostitutes. People get drunk and make use of most obscene language in public streets and thoroughfares. Drunkenness is responsible for a great deal of misery, sickness and crime. In England, 75 per cent. of offences and 60,000 deaths every year are said to be due to drunkenness. Prostitutes are another great pest of society. They are to

be found in large numbers in every town. Young men fall in love with them and soon squander away the money which was collected with great difficulty by their parents. These men also contract venereal diseases which embitter their lives. Government should remedy the evils above referred to if it desires to check the spread of immorality.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 30th October, re-

Case of the European soldier who accidentally wounded four native boys at Rawalpindi.

referring to the case of the European soldier who, in shooting pariah dogs at Rawalpindi, accidentally wounded

four native boys, complains that, as European soldiers are not generally adequately punished by criminal courts for their offences, they do not hesitate to lay violent hands on natives. Military officers should be ashamed of the conduct of the soldiers.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 27th October, referring to the proposed establishment of five Agricultural schools in different parts of the Madras Presidency in connection with the Agricultural College at Madras, observes that the proposal will greatly improve matters, but that even six institutions cannot be considered sufficient for the requirements of the whole presidency. It is necessary that agricultural training should be provided in every tahsíli school, not in the Madras Presidency alone, but throughout the country, and that there should be a model farm attached to every such school. The sons of cultivators, after completing their education at the tahsíli schools, should be given facilities to prosecute their further studies. This is the only way in which agriculture, which is the principal industry of this country, can be improved in every place.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 9th October, received Steady decline of the on the 31st idem, represents the opium revenues. Finance Minister as holding in his hands a small bag of money, marked the opium revenue for 1890-91, $6\frac{1}{2}$ crors of rupees, looking at the bag with sorrow, and saying that it is really a great hardship that the opium revenue is decreasing every year. Three other bags of

Circulation,
425 copies.

different sizes are placed before him, the first of which is marked the opium revenue for 1879-80, Rs. 10,31,06,020 ; the second, the opium revenue for 1884-85, Rs. 8,81,64,690 ; and the third, the opium revenue for 1887-88, Rs. 8,51,54,620.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Caunpore Gazette*, of the 30th October, publishes Alleged unsatisfactory a small Urdu poem, in which the condition of the people. writer complains that the condition of the people is very unsatisfactory, on account of want of unity and sympathy among themselves, heavy taxation, high prices, and police tyranny and oppression ; and appeals to Heaven on their behalf for help.

Circulation,
94 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 27th October, regrets to say that ignorant and prejudiced Muhammadan anti-kinekilling movement. Musalmáns unnecessarily give offence to Hindús by persisting in sacrificing kine. Thoughtful Musalmáns disapprove of the conduct of their co-religionists and greatly desire the stoppage of cow-slaughter, which is a very fruitful source of strife between the two communities. In deference to the feelings of Hindús, the Emperor Akbár prohibited kine-killing, and himself refrained from the use of meat for six months in the year, and he and all his courtiers drank Ganges water. The result was that in his time the Hindús and Musalmáns loved each other like brothers. The *Almora Akhbár* then refers to the movement which is said to have been set on foot by an influential Muhammadan to put a stop to the slaughter of kine ; expresses a hope that the movement will be successful ; and advises the Hindú and Muhammadan newspapers to lend their support to its promoter.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 2nd November, Quarrel between Hindú and Christian girls in the female school at Ahmadabad. on the authority of Gujrati news-papers, gives an account of the quarrel between Hindú and Christian girls in the female school at Ahmadabad and of the alleged subsequent ill-treatment of the Hindú girls by the Lady Superintendent of the boarding house and the Principal of the

school, and refers to the punishment inflicted on those girls, two of whom will be excluded from school for two months, three will receive reduced scholarships for two months, and three or four will not be allowed to compete at the next examination. Every unprejudiced man will disapprove of the injustice done to the girls, and the incident will give a severe blow to the cause of female education, which is yet in its infancy. The present year has been a very unfavourable one for students. Only a short time ago some boys at Darbhanga and Aligarh were treated with great severity. It would seem that Government officers are now desirous of throwing off the burden of public instruction from their shoulders. Hence natives should be prepared to make their own arrangements for the education of their children.

The Rahbar (Moradabad), of the 31st October, observes

Sir Auckland Colvin's minute on technical education.

that when Lord Dufferin drew attention to the importance of technical education, the public was led to

Circulation,
100 copies.

think that Government officers were desirous of encouraging industrial arts in this country. But Sir Auckland Colvin's minute on the subject has destroyed that idea. The minute is full of "ifs" and "buts," and although a number of high European officers in all parts of the country were consulted by His Honor, no definite conclusions have yet been arrived at. Further inquiries have yet to be made, which will hardly be completed before the end of the present century. The fact is, that it is a mistake to expect any great assistance from Government in the matter of encouragement of technical education, and that the people had better make their own arrangements.

The Almora Akhbár, of the 27th October, complains that

Ill-feeling between the managers of the Mission and the Hindú schools at Almora.

there being ill-feeling between the managers of the Mission and the Hindú schools at Almora, they are more anxious to increase the num-

Circulation,
94 copies.

ber of boys in their respective schools than to give good education. They show undue indulgence to boys, which tends to demoralize them. It would be well if a Gov-

ernment High School were established there. The measure would cause no additional expense to Government, as in that case Rs. 600 paid to the Mission and the Hindú schools would be saved, and the income from fees levied from boys would probably amount to an equal sum. The founders of the Hindú school are sure to approve of the proposal, and the scholars, if not the managers of the Mission school too, would like it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 30th October, contrasts with the *Pioneer* in condemning the native system of charity, and urges that bankers and other rich persons should establish schools, dispensaries, orphanages, leper asylums, and other such useful institutions, instead of building temples, which soon fall to ruin for want of repair, and making valuable presents to pandas at Gaya, Allahabad and other sacred places, who, as a rule, devote the money to immoral purposes.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Khichri Samachár* (Mirzapur), of the 25th October, complains that the torturing of birds by fowlers in public streets and at fairs is a great nuisance, and asks the police to take steps with a view to check the evil.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly or Otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
1	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajamm-ul-Husain, Amir Khan	Oct. 28th	Nov. 4th	206 copies.
2	<i>Agra Punch</i>	"	"	"	Muqarrab Hussain	"	2nd	200 "
3	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	"	"	"	"	"	63 "
4	<i>Akhbar-ul-Momin</i>	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Zawar Hussain	Sep. 30th & Oct. 16th.	30th	200 "
5	<i>Alam-i-Tasvir</i>	Cawnpore	"	Weekly	Rahmat-ul-lah	Oct. 28th	4th	200 "
6	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	Aliim-ul-lah	"	29th & Nov. 1st.	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
7	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadā Nand Bakhtawar	Oct. 27th	29th	94 copies.
8	<i>Arya Darpan</i>	Shahjahanpur.	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	For October	For October	1st	500 "
9	<i>Arād</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	Oct. 31st	29th	219 "
10	<i>Bulbul-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad,	"	"	Kishun Sarup	"	16th & 24th	150 "
11	<i>Cawnpore Gazette</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Harnam Singh	"	30th	400 "
12	<i>Dababah-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	"	October 31st	250 "
13	<i>Dababah-i-Sikandari</i>	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Hussain	"	27th	450 "
14	<i>Fitnah</i>	Gorakhpur	"	"	Nizam Ahmad	Nov. 1st	29th	550 "
15	<i>Hindustan</i>	Kalakanpur, Hindi	Daily	"	Gur Datt Sukla	Oct. 28th to Nov. 3rd.	4th	500 "
16	<i>Hindistani</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prasad	Nov. 2nd	2nd	300 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

35	<i>Nizām-ul-Mulk</i>	Moradabad,	"	"	Fahim-ul-din	... 31st	... 2nd	... 100
36	<i>Nur-ul-Anvar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Abd-ul-Hamid	... Nov. 1st	... 4th	... 238
37	<i>Nyāya Sudhā</i>	Harda	"	"	Wāsudeva Bhāskar,	... Oct. 29th	... 1st	... 350
38	<i>Oudh Akhbār</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	... 29th to Nov. 4th.	Oct. 29th to Nov. 4th.	540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
39	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	...	"	"	Weekly	... Sajjad Hussain	... 9th	... 31st
40	<i>Public Service Gazette</i>	...	Mirzapur	...	...	... Muhammad Amir,	... 24th	... 29th
41	<i>Rafi-ul-Akhbār</i>	Benares	"	"	...	... Ghulām Hussain	... 27th	... 21st
42	<i>Rahbar</i>	Moradabad,	"	"	...	... Partab Krishan	... 31st	... Nov. 2nd
43	<i>Riāz-ul-Akhbār</i>	Gorakhpur	"	"	...	... Nizām Ahmad	... Nov. 1st	... 4th
44	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhākār</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	"	...	... Banshi Dhar	... Oct. 27th	... 1st
45	<i>Sitāra-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad,	Urdu	"	...	... Banwārī Lal	... 28th	... Oct. 31st
46	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	Mārāt hī- Hindi.	"	...	... Lakshman Anant	... 29th	... Nov. 1st
47	<i>Tamāndī</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	...	... Prayāgi.	... 8th & 16th,	... 125
48	<i>Tohfa-i-Hind</i>	Bijnor	"	"	...	... Pūran Chand	... Oct. 31st	... 260
49	<i>Tūts-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	"	" Jairaj Singh	... Nov. 4th	... 325

LUCKNOW :
The 7th November 1890. }

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